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*

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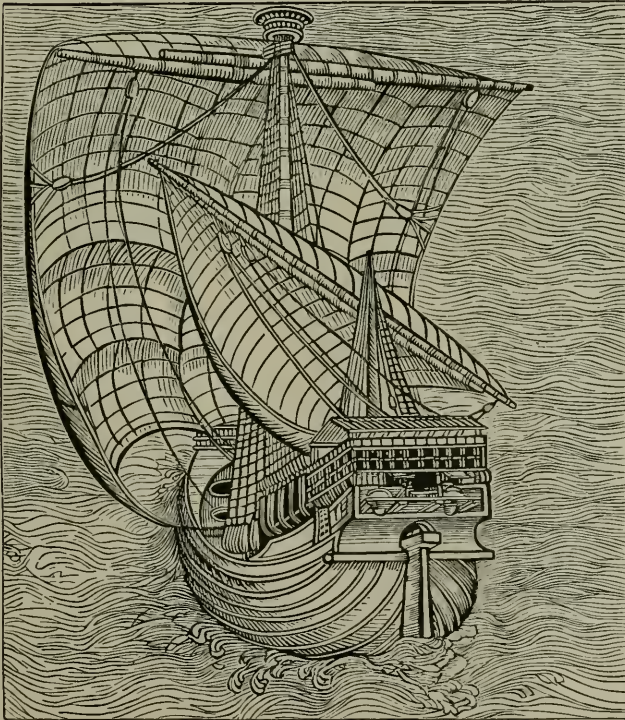


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HOME • ALMANAC

... A SOUVENIR ...

1893



SHIP OF THE COLUMBUS PERIOD.

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GENOA, ITALY, BIRTH PLACE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Christopher Columbus, the great navigator, was probably born in Genoa, and even the house of his birth has, it is thought, been identified. The date of his birth has been conjecturally established as between March, 1446, and March, 1447. Though virtually the greatest man of his era, there is little definite information about his family and his early life. He was the son of a wool comber, and attended the then great school of learning in Pavia, where he evinced a taste for astronomy and cosmography. He early went to sea, and made several voyages in the Mediterranean. In Lisbon, in 1470, he married the daughter of an Italian named Perestrello, an eminent navigator in the Portuguese service, and with her obtained many valuable charts, journals and memoranda. Here Columbus first appears to have imbibed the idea of land to the westward, which he was destined to establish as a fact. After long, disheartening years, on the third of August, 1492, Columbus set sail from the Bar of Saltes, near Palos. On the twelfth of October he sighted land, which proved to be one of the

Bahama Islands. After discovering several other of the West India Islands, Columbus set sail again for Spain, where he arrived on March 15th, 1493, and was received with every demonstration of joy and admiration, as well by the people as the court. Within the next twelve years Columbus made several other voyages, adding to his valuable discoveries the Caribbee Islands, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Paria, on the coast of South America. On May 20th, 1506, this the noblest navigator the world has ever seen, died at Valladolid, and King Ferdinand erected a magnificent monument to his memory.

Biography furnishes no parallel to the life of Christopher Columbus. Great men there have been who have met with disappointment and injustice, but there is perhaps no other instance of a great man whom disappointments and injustice did not dishearten and disgust; who had his greatness recognized in his lifetime, and yet was robbed of the emoluments it entitled him to, and who, after death, had the honor he had so hardly won conferred upon another.



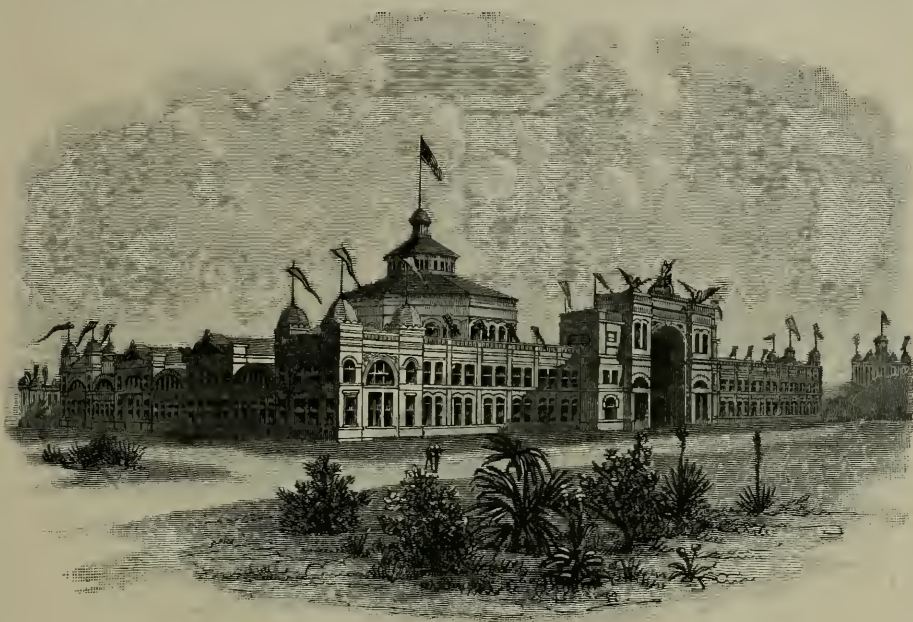
PORTRAIT AND SIGNATURE OF COLUMBUS.

S^m. S. A. S
R M Y
XPOFERENS //



FIRST INSPIRATIONS OF COLUMBUS.

By Giulio Monteverde. In the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Classic in style, the resemblance of the Government Building to several of the buildings at Washington is noticeable to those familiar with the latter. It was designed by Architect Windrim. A central octagonal dome, rising 150 feet and which is 120 feet in diameter, is the most prominent feature of its architecture. The entire building covers an area 350 by 420 feet. Of this space the State Department occupies from the rotunda to the east end, while the Department of Justice occupies the similar section on the west. The Post Office Department with an allotment of 9000 square feet, the War Department with 23,000 square feet, the Treasury Department with 10,500 square feet, and the Agricultural Department with 23,250 square feet are in the southern part of the building. The Fisheries Commission with 20,000 square feet, the Interior Department with 24,000 square feet, and the Smithsonian Institute with the remaining space display their exhibits in the northern part of the structure.

This Government Building cost about \$400,000 and is built of iron, brick and glass.

The location of the Government Building is an admirable one. It is near the lake shore and fronts to the west. A bridge connects it with the Fisheries Exhibit across the Lagoon to the north.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

(See Frontispiece.)

The most beautiful of the many handsome structures of the Exposition is the Administration Building. Its gilded dome, 30 feet in height, serves as a crown for this very queen of architectural loveliness. The various Departments of the Administration, including the Board and Committee Rooms of the Columbian Exposition, those of the Director-General, and of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, and of the United States Columbian Commission, occupy the building. Its cost was about \$550,000. Its style is that of the French renaissance. It covers an area of 250 feet square and is located in the southern part of the site, at the west end of the great court. Our Frontispiece suggests and reveals the exquisite beauty of this architectural gem.



MACHINERY HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MACHINERY HALL.

Machinery Hall, of which Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, are the architects, is second only to the Administration Building in the magnificence of its appearance. It measures 850 by 500 feet, and cost \$1,000,000. It is located at the south end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west and across a Lagoon from the Agricultural Building. All of the buildings on this great plaza are designed with a view to making a grand background for display, and, in order to conform to the general richness and add to the striking appearance, the two facades of the Machinery Hall on the court are covered with colonnades and other features. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being followed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns, as being strictly appropriate to a Columbian celebration. Machinery Hall, with the Annex on the west, covers between four and five acres, increasing the length of the Machinery Building to nearly 1400 feet, thus rendering it, next to the great Manufactures Building, the largest of all the Exposition structures.

1ST Mo. JANUARY 31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	DAY	WEEK	DAY	NOON. WASH'TON M. TIME	SUN Rises	SUN SETS	MOON SETS	MOON PHASE
1	1	S				H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
2	2	M	12	3	46	7 23	4 45	6 41		
3	3	Tu	12	4	14	7 23	4 46	6 41	rises	F.
4	4	W	12	4	42	7 23	4 47	5 53		
5	5	Th	12	5	9	7 23	4 48	7 12		
6	6	Fr	12	5	36	7 23	4 49	8 23		
7	7	Sa	12	6	3	7 23	4 50	9 30		
8	8	S	12	6	29	7 23	4 51	10 34		
9	9	M	12	6	55	7 22	4 52	11 35		
10	10	Tu	12	7	20	7 22	4 53	morn.		3 Q.
11	11	W	12	7	44	7 22	4 54	0 36		
12	12	Th	12	8	9	7 22	4 55	1 36		
13	13	Fr	12	8	32	7 21	4 56	2 37		
14	14	Sa	12	8	55	7 21	4 57	3 40		
15	15	S	12	9	17	7 20	4 58	4 42		
16	16	M	12	9	39	7 20	4 59	5 42		
17	17	Tu	12	10	0	7 20	5 0	6 36		
18	18	W	12	10	20	7 19	5 1	7 37		N.
19	19	Th	12	10	39	7 19	5 3	8 37		
20	20	Fr	12	10	58	7 18	5 4	9 47		
21	21	Sa	12	11	16	7 18	5 5	10 57		
22	22	S	12	11	33	7 17	5 6	11 6		
23	23	M	12	11	50	7 17	5 7	12 16		
24	24	Tu	12	12	5	7 16	5 9	1 26		
25	25	W	12	12	20	7 16	5 10	morn.		1 Q.
26	26	Th	12	12	34	7 15	5 11	0 38		
27	27	Fr	12	12	47	7 14	5 12	1 53		
28	28	Sa	12	13	0	7 13	5 13	3 9		
29	29	S	12	13	11	7 12	5 15	4 23		
30	30	M	12	13	22	7 11	5 16	5 30		
31	31	Tu	12	13	32	7 10	5 17	6 29		F.
			12	13	41	7 9	5 18	rises		



GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

2d Mo. FEBRUARY 28 DAYS.

YEAR	MONTH	WEEK	NOON. WASH'TON M. TIME	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON PHASE
DAY	DAY	DAY	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
32	1	W	12 13 50	7 8	5 19	6 1	
33	2	Th	12 13 57	7 7	5 21	7 11	
34	3	Fr	12 14 4	7 6	5 22	8 17	
35	4	Sa	12 14 10	7 5	5 23	9 20	
36	5	S	12 14 15	7 4	5 24	10 22	
37	6	M	12 14 19	7 3	5 25	11 23	
38	7	Tu	12 14 23	7 2	5 27	morn.	
39	8	W	12 14 25	7 1	5 28	0 25	3 Q.
40	9	Th	12 14 27	7 0	5 29	1 26	
41	10	Fr	12 14 28	6 59	5 30	2 29	
42	11	Sa	12 14 29	6 58	5 31	3 29	
43	12	S	12 14 29	6 56	5 33	4 26	
44	13	M	12 14 27	6 55	5 34	5 19	
45	14	Tu	12 14 25	6 54	5 35	6 3	
46	15	W	12 14 23	6 53	5 36	6 41	
47	16	Th	12 14 19	6 51	5 37	sets	
48	17	Fr	12 14 15	6 50	5 39	6 54	N.
49	18	Sa	12 14 11	6 48	5 40	8 4	
50	19	S	12 14 5	6 47	5 41	9 15	
51	20	M	12 13 59	6 46	5 42	10 23	
52	21	Tu	12 13 52	6 44	5 43	11 43	
53	22	W	12 13 44	6 43	5 45	morn.	
54	23	Th	12 13 36	6 41	5 46	0 59	1 Q.
55	24	Fr	12 13 27	6 40	5 47	2 14	
56	25	Sa	12 13 18	6 39	5 48	3 21	
57	26	S	12 13 8	6 37	5 49	4 22	
58	27	M	12 12 57	6 36	5 50	5 12	
59	28	Tu	12 12 46	6 34	5 51	5 52	

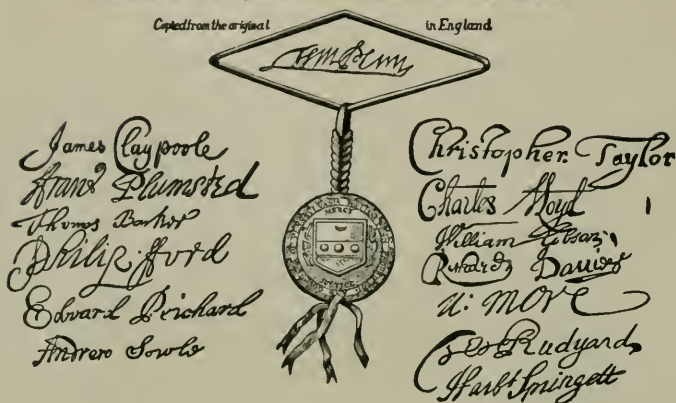
THE ART PALACE.

Situated in the northern part of the Park, the south front of the Art Palace faces the Lagoon. In the centre an immense flight of steps leads upward from the boat-landing, while elsewhere, from the water to the Palace, balustraded terraces gracefully rise.

The building is 500 by 320 feet. Its style of architecture, which is Grecian-Ionic, is purely classic, and is therefore most appropriate for a Gallery of the Fine Arts. From the centre of the great nave and transept, extending to the four points of the compass, rises a splendid dome, a thing of beauty in itself.

The general tone or color of the Palace is given by a light gray stone, but the roof, floors and galleries are of iron and the main walls of solid brick, covered with architecturally ornamented staff. The mural paintings decorating the walls of the loggia of the colonnades illustrate the history and progress of the arts. Architectural sculpture of the richest character ornaments the four great portals of the Palace. The light for this home of art pours through immense skylights. The building cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000, and is said to be absolutely fire proof. The appearance of this classic structure is most appropriate to its intended use.

in England



John Penn John Hancock John Kent
W. Lloyd W. A. Pava
Richard Wm Hooper Saml Adams
Step Hopkins Thos Mott
Charles Carroll of Carroll M. L. Bridge Jerry
Thos Mearns Roger Sherman Tom " Huntington
Wm Whipple Thomas Lynch Junr
Geo Taylor Josiah Bartlett Ben Franklin
Wm Williams Rich Stockton
Oliver Wolcott Jas Witherspoon Le Gro Ross
- Thos. Sten Samuel Shaw Robt Grant Paine
George Wythe Matthew Thornton
Gran' Lewis J. Jefferson Wm Harrison
Lewis Morris Aba. Clark Phil Livingston
Arthur Middleton Jas. Hopkinson
Geo Walton Cortely Braxton James Wilson
Richard Henry Lee Thos " Wey " and Junr
Benjamin Rush John Adams Robt Morris
Simon Hall George Hewes Button Gwinnett
Francis Lightfoot Lee
William Ellery Edward Rutledge Jas. Smith

John Quincy Adams.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The small two-story house still standing at 239 Arch Street, below Third, Philadelphia, has an interesting history. In it the first flag, containing thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, was made by Mrs. John Ross. The design for the flag was from a drawing made by General Washington with pencil, and the flag thus designated was adopted, by a resolution of Congress, on the 14th of June, 1777. A Com-

portion, and three bars running across the escutcheon. History informs us that several flags were used by the Yankees before the present national one was adopted. At first a stripe was added for each new State; but the flag became too large, and Congress reduced the stripes to the original thirteen, and now the stars are made to correspond in number to the States.

The American flag is one of the most beautiful that floats upon any land or sea. Its propor-



*The house in which the first flag of the United States was made,
Arch Street, below Third, Philadelphia.*

mittee of Congress, accompanied by General Washington, afterwards called upon Mrs. Ross, and engaged her to make a flag from this design. The flag then made is now known the world over as the Star-Spangled Banner of the United States of America.

There is a striking coincidence between the design of our flag and the arms of General Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper

tions are perfect when it is properly made—one-half as broad as it is long. The first stripe at the top is red, the next white, and these colors alternate, making the last stripe red. The blue field for the stars is the width and square of the first seven stripes, viz., four red and three white. The colors of the American flag are in exquisite relief, and it is altogether a splendid national emblem. Long may it wave untarnished!



HORTICULTURAL HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Horticultural Hall is 1000 feet long, its greatest width being 286 feet. Its cost with its accessories was \$600,000. There is a pavilion on the north, and another on the south end, both of which are connected with a central pavilion. This central pavilion is magnificently roofed by a crystal dome, 113 feet high and 187 feet in diameter. The space thus covered is set apart to the exhibition of the tallest palms, bamboos, tree ferns, etc., obtainable.

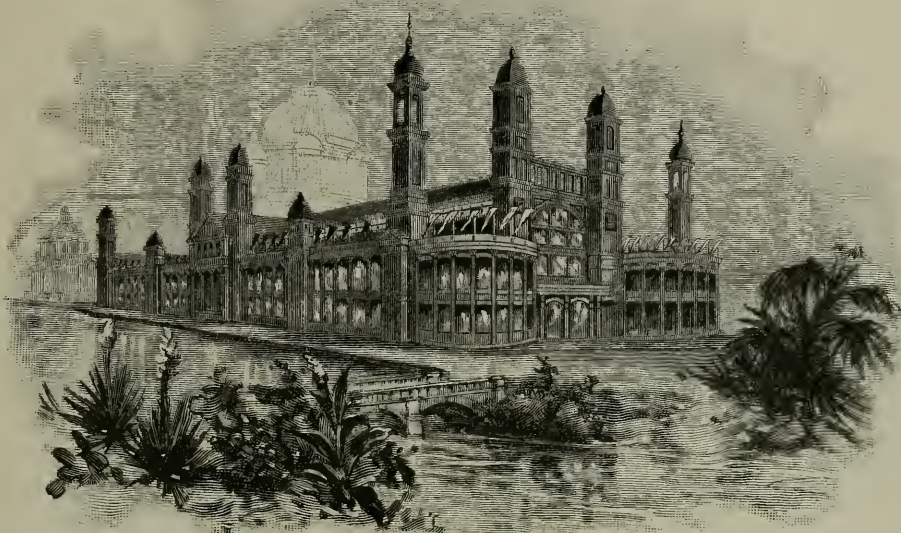
Within this vast building, flowers of many hues and kinds, plants, vines and seeds in almost infinite variety, horticultural implements, and things innumerable relating to horticulture are to be seen.

A flower terrace in front of the building provides for outside exhibits, while there are here, as well, tanks for Nymphaeas and the Victoria Regia.

Horticultural Hall is south of the Jackson Park entrance. Bordering the water of the Lagoon, the centre of terrace forms a boat-landing, from and to which gondolas, canoes, etc., carry thousands of passengers. Designed as cafés the galleries of the end pavilions also give excellent opportunity for viewing the grounds. Horticultural Hall, with its natural attractions, will be a centre of interest.

3d Mo. MARCH 31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	WEEK	DAY	NOON. WASHINGTON M. TIME	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON SETS	MOON PHASE
60	1	W			11. M. S.	11. M.	11. M.	11. M.	
61	2	Th			12 12 22	6 33	5 52	6 24	
62	3	Fr			12 12 10	6 31	5 53	6 24	
63	4	Sa			12 11 57	6 30	5 54	7 4	
					12 11 43	6 28	5 56	8 8	
64	5	S			12 11 29	6 27	5 57	9 10	
65	6	M			12 11 15	6 25	5 58	10 11	
66	7	Tu			12 11 0	6 23	5 59	11 14	
67	8	W			12 10 45	6 22	6 0	morn.	
68	9	Th			12 10 30	6 20	6 1	0 17	
69	10	Fr			12 10 14	6 19	6 2	1 18	
70	11	Sa			12 9 58	6 17	6 3	2 15	
71	12	S			12 9 42	6 15	6 4	3 9	
72	13	M			12 9 25	6 14	6 5	3 57	
73	14	Tu			12 9 8	6 12	6 6	4 37	
74	15	W			12 8 51	6 11	6 7	5 11	
75	16	Th			12 8 34	6 9	6 8	5 40	
76	17	Fr			12 8 16	6 7	6 9	sets	
77	18	Sa			12 7 58	6 6	6 10	6 57	
78	19	S			12 7 40	6 4	6 12	8 12	
79	20	M			12 7 22	6 3	6 13	9 29	
80	21	Tu			12 7 4	6 1	6 14	10 47	
81	22	W			12 6 46	5 59	6 15	morn.	
82	23	Th			12 6 27	5 58	6 16	0 4	
83	24	Fr			12 6 9	5 56	6 17	1 16	
84	25	Sa			12 5 50	5 55	6 18	2 18	
85	26	S			12 5 32	5 53	6 19	3 11	
86	27	M			12 5 13	5 51	6 20	3 53	
87	28	Tu			12 4 55	5 50	6 21	4 27	
88	29	W			12 4 36	5 48	6 22	4 54	
89	30	Th			12 4 18	5 47	6 23	5 17	
90	31	Fr			12 4 0	5 45	6 24	5 37	



ELECTRICAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

4TH MO.

APRIL

30 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	WEEK	DAY	NOON. WASH'TON M. TIME	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON PHASE
91	1	Sa			12 3 42	5 43	6 25	8 0	F.
92	2	S			12 3 24	5 42	6 26	8 0	
93	3	M			12 3 6	5 40	6 27	9 2	
94	4	Tu			12 2 48	5 39	6 28	10 5	
95	5	W			12 2 31	5 37	6 29	11 7	
96	6	Th			12 2 13	5 35	6 30	morn.	
97	7	Fr			12 1 56	5 34	6 31	0 7	
98	8	Sa			12 1 40	5 32	6 32	1 1	
99	9	S			12 1 23	5 31	6 33	1 50	3 Q.
100	10	M			12 1 7	5 29	6 34	2 32	
101	11	Tu			12 0 51	5 27	6 35	3 8	
102	12	W			12 0 35	5 26	6 36	3 38	
103	13	Th			12 0 20	5 24	6 37	4 5	
104	14	Fr			12 0 5	5 23	6 38	4 29	
105	15	Sa			11 59 50	5 21	6 39	4 55	
106	16	S			11 59 36	5 20	6 40	sets	N.
107	17	M			11 59 22	5 18	6 41	8 23	
108	18	Tu			11 59 9	5 17	6 42	9 45	
109	19	W			11 58 55	5 15	6 43	11 2	
110	20	Th			11 58 43	5 14	6 44	morn.	
111	21	Fr			11 58 39	5 13	6 45	0 10	
112	22	Sa			11 58 19	5 11	6 46	1 8	
113	23	S			11 58 7	5 10	6 47	1 54	1 Q.
114	24	M			11 57 56	5 8	6 48	2 28	
115	25	Tu			11 57 46	5 7	6 49	2 57	
116	26	W			11 57 36	5 6	6 50	3 22	
117	27	Th			11 57 26	5 5	6 51	3 44	
118	28	Fr			11 57 17	5 3	6 51	4 4	
119	29	Sa			11 57 9	5 2	6 52	4 24	
120	30	S			11 57 1	5 1	6 53	4 46	F.

THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

The Electrical Building is one of the greatest attractions of the World's Fair. It is the nineteenth century typified. In addition to the ordinary purposes of exhibition, it was constructed with the view of providing an electric illumination by night on a scale hitherto unequalled. Hence its arrangement of the light, open towers, porticos and flagstuffs. Of the towers there are no less than ten, many of them rising gracefully from the lower pavilions to a commanding height of nearly 200 feet.

In a niche of the south pavilion appropriately stands a colossal bronze statue of the statesman and philosopher whose name is illustrious in the scientific as well as the political history of our country, especially with the discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, Benjamin Franklin. On the south of this building is the great Quadrangle; to the north is the Lagoon; while east is the Manufactures Building. The Mines Building is on the west. The Electrical Building is 767 feet long and 351 feet wide. The architects are Van Brunt & Howe, Kansas City, and it carried them into instant fame.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In Gentryville, Indiana, in the year 1816, might have been seen a log cabin without doors or window-glass, a dirt floor, a bed made of dried leaves, a stool or two, and a table formed of logs. The family living here were Thomas Lincoln, a good-hearted man who could neither read nor write; Nancy Hanks, his wife, a pale-faced, sensitive, gentle woman; a girl of ten, Sarah; and a tall, awkward boy of eight, Abraham.

with some of his fun-loving companions, a good woman said to him: "Now, Abe, what on earth do you s'pose'll ever become of yer? What'll yer be good fur, en'how, if yer keep a-goin' on in this way?" He replied, slowly: "Well, I reckon I'm goin' to be President of the United States one of these days." And from the log cabin in Gentryville, to the White House at Washington, "Honest Abe" marched with calm, unfaltering trust, and in his pure and patriotic life we read God's purposes for the progress of the human race.



LOG CABIN IN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN LIVED.

The family had but recently moved from a similar cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, cutting their way through the wilderness with an ax, and living off the game they could obtain with a gun.

In this cabin lived for many years Abraham Lincoln, who, in the providence of God, was to be the Emancipator of four millions of slaves. This boy, in buckskin breeches so shrunken that they reached only half way between the knee and ankle, actually asked himself whether there were not some great place in the world for him to fill. No wonder that one day, when making a noise

THE DOLLAR MARK, \$.

Writers are not agreed as to the derivation of this sign. Some say that it comes from the letters U. S., written over one another. Others say it is derived from the contraction of the well-known Spanish word, *pesos*; others, from the Spanish *fuertes*, signifying hard—to distinguish silver from paper money. The most plausible explanation is, that it is a modification of the figure 8, and denotes a piece of eight reals, or, as the dollar was formerly called, a piece of eight.

America.

My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died, Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, - thee, Land of the noble, free, -
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake, Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break, -
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, - to Thee, Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

1832-1892.

L. F. Smith



THE MINES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE MINES BUILDING.

The Mines and Mining Building is 700 feet long and 350 feet wide. It is situated between the Electrical and Transportation Buildings, at the southern extremity of the western Lagoon. S. S. Beman, of Chicago, is the architect, who has chosen as the inspiration of its architecture the early Italian renaissance, but has not hesitated to depart somewhat therefrom for the sake of effects suitable to its purpose and place in a World's Fair. The entrances of the main fronts are enormously arched. These arches are embellished with sculptured emblems of Mining and the industries related to Mining.

On all sides of the Mines Building there is a wide and handsome entrance, and from each of these broad flights of stairs lead to galleries 60 feet wide, which overlook the interior from a height of 25 feet.

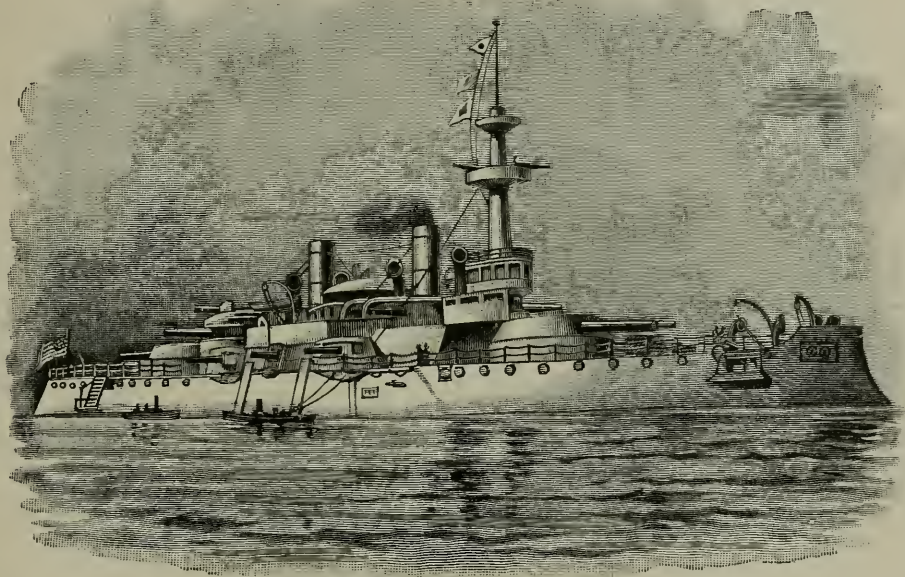
The enormous roof is, for the greater part, of glass. It is supported by steel columns and spanned by steel cantilever trusses. On the ground floor of this building are spacious vestibules, toilet rooms, restaurants, reception rooms and parlors.

5TH Mo.

MAY

31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	DAY	WEEK	DAY	NOON. WASH'N M. TIME	SUN Rises	SUN SETS	MOON Rises	MOON PHASE
						H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
121	1	M				11 56 53	5 0	6 54	rises	
122	2	Tu				11 56 46	4 59	6 55	8 57	
123	3	W				11 56 40	4 57	6 56	9 57	
124	4	Th				11 56 35	4 56	6 57	10 53	
125	5	Fr				11 56 29	4 55	6 58	11 44	
126	6	Sa				11 56 25	4 54	6 59	morn.	
127	7	S				11 56 21	4 53	7 0	0 30	
128	8	M				11 56 18	4 51	7 1	1 8	3 Q.
129	9	Tu				11 56 15	4 50	7 2	1 39	
130	10	W				11 56 13	4 49	7 3	2 6	
131	11	Th				11 56 11	4 48	7 4	2 31	
132	12	Fr				11 56 10	4 47	7 5	2 55	
133	13	Sa				11 56 10	4 46	7 6	3 19	
134	14	S				11 56 10	4 45	7 7	3 46	
135	15	M				11 56 10	4 44	7 8	4 17	N.
136	16	Tu				11 56 12	4 43	7 9	sets	
137	17	W				11 56 13	4 42	7 10	9 53	
138	18	Th				11 56 16	4 42	7 11	10 57	
139	19	Fr				11 56 18	4 41	7 12	11 49	
140	20	Sa				11 56 22	4 40	7 13	morn.	
141	21	S				11 56 26	4 39	7 14	0 30	
142	22	M				11 56 30	4 39	7 15	1 2	1 Q.
143	23	Tu				11 56 35	4 38	7 15	1 28	
144	24	W				11 56 40	4 38	7 16	1 49	
145	25	Th				11 56 46	4 37	7 17	2 10	
146	26	Fr				11 56 52	4 36	7 18	2 30	
147	27	Sa				11 56 59	4 36	7 19	2 52	
148	28	S				11 57 7	4 35	7 19	3 15	
149	29	M				11 57 14	4 35	7 20	3 41	
150	30	Tu				11 57 23	4 34	7 21	rises	F.
151	31	W				11 57 31	4 34	7 22	8 48	



U. S. MAN-OF-WAR BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

6TH MO.

JUNE

30 DAYS.

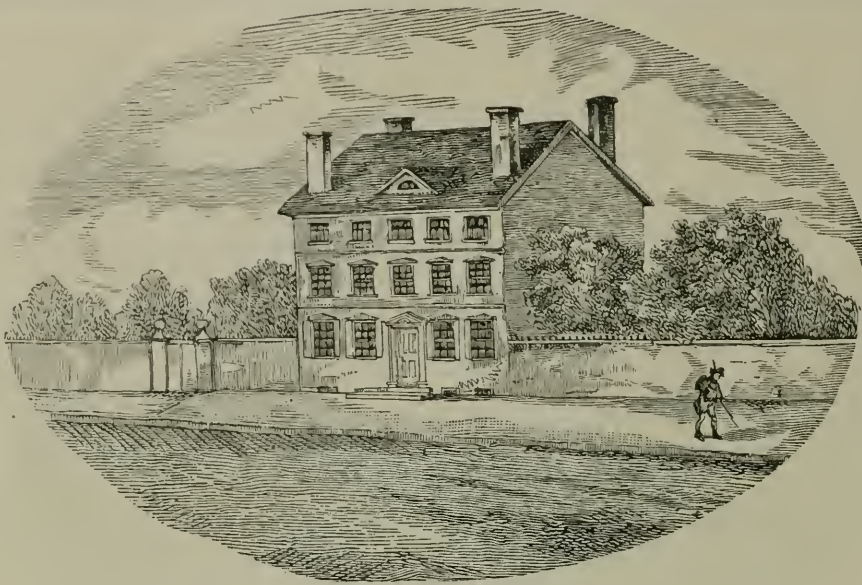
THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	WEEK	DAY	NOON. WASH'TON M. TIME	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON PHASE
152	1	Th			11 57 40	4 33	7 22	9 41	
153	2	Fr			11 57 50	4 33	7 23	10 28	
154	3	Sa			11 58 0	4 32	7 23	11 7	
155	4	S			11 58 10	4 32	7 24	11 39	
156	5	M			11 58 21	4 32	7 25	morn.	
157	6	Tu			11 58 32	4 32	7 25	0 8	
158	7	W			11 58 43	4 31	7 26	0 33	3 Q.
159	8	Th			11 58 54	4 31	7 26	0 55	
160	9	Fr			11 59 6	4 31	7 27	1 19	
161	10	Sa			11 59 18	4 31	7 27	1 43	
162	11	S			11 59 30	4 31	7 28	2 11	
163	12	M			11 59 43	4 31	7 28	2 46	
164	13	Tu			11 59 55	4 31	7 29	3 29	
165	14	W			12 0 8	4 31	7 29	sets	N.
166	15	Th			12 0 21	4 31	7 29	9 33	
167	16	Fr			12 0 34	4 31	7 30	10 24	
168	17	Sa			12 0 40	4 31	7 30	11 0	
169	18	S			12 0 50	4 31	7 31	11 29	
170	19	M			12 1 12	4 31	7 31	11 53	
171	20	Tu			12 1 25	4 31	7 31	morn.	1 Q.
172	21	W			12 1 38	4 31	7 31	0 15	
173	22	Th			12 1 51	4 32	7 32	0 35	
174	23	Fr			12 2 4	4 32	7 32	0 56	
175	24	Sa			12 2 16	4 32	7 32	1 19	
176	25	S			12 2 29	4 32	7 32	1 44	
177	26	M			12 2 41	4 33	7 32	2 15	
178	27	Tu			12 2 54	4 33	7 32	2 50	
179	28	W			12 3 6	4 34	7 32	3 34	
180	29	Th			12 3 18	4 34	7 32	rises	F
181	30	Fr			12 3 20	4 35	7 32	9 7	

The Naval Exhibit is neither more nor less than an imitation man-of-war. Surrounded by water as it is, it appears to be moored to a dock, but is actually erected on piling. The Naval Exhibit is an entirely novel feature of a World's Fair. In its dimensions and equipment it is an exact reproduction of our latest and most improved coast-line battle-ships.

During the exhibition it will be officered and manned just as our naval vessels are. The crew will be drilled, from time to time, as they would be if on active service. Here may be seen the accommodations, and the manner of life and discipline of our brave Tars. Here, too, of course, are the innumerable things, many of which a landsman never before saw, that go to make up the outfit of such a vessel.

As one saunters through its cabins, staterooms and galley, sees its berthings, lockers, etc., the officers and men on duty, or perhaps engaged in a boat, torpedo or gun drill, the naval effect is perfect. The Naval exhibit is in the northeast part of Jackson Park. Its cost was about \$100,000.

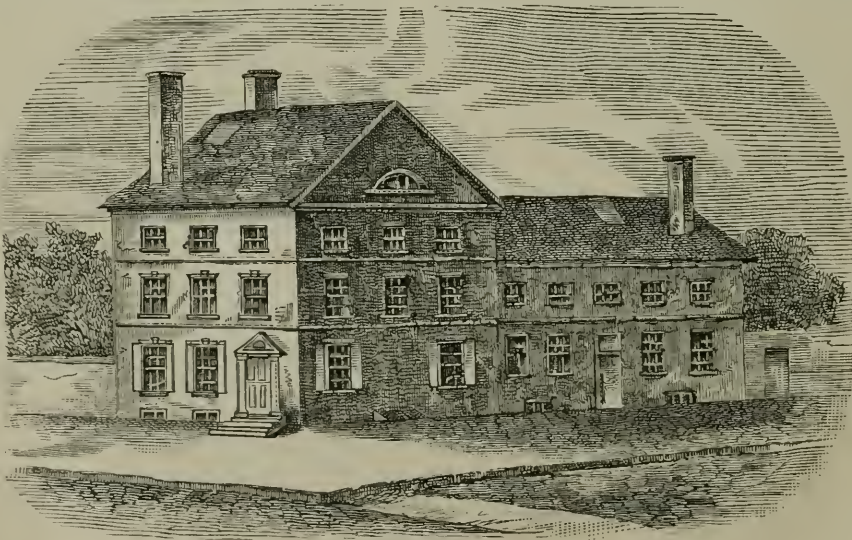


WASHINGTON'S MANSION,
190 Market Street, Philadelphia.

IN YE OLDEN TIMES.

As the style of former architecture in its best character of over a century ago has long since almost passed away, we have herein endeavored to notice a few of the famous houses of that age.

The Washington Mansion stood at what is now the corner of Sixth and Market Streets. Near to it was erected the grandest edifice ever attempted up to that time in Philadelphia for the family purposes of private life. This was the Morris



THE ROBERT MORRIS MANSION,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.



Designed by William Hogarth.

COLUMBUS BREAKING THE EGG.

Mansion, built at the request and for the use of the great financier, Robert Morris. Its cost was \$60,000. The whole proved to be a ruinous and abortive scheme, not so much from his want of judgment to measure his ends by his means, as by the deceptive estimates of his architect, Major L'Eufeut, a name celebrated in our annals for the frequent disproportion between his hopes and his accomplishments. After that unfortunate building speculation the personal affairs of Mr. Morris never made headway, and this marvelous man, who, as a government financier, seemed "sky-guided and heaven-directed," went from bad to worse, until everything was swallowed up in the ruinous wreck of his after life.

COLUMBUS AND THE EGG.

When Columbus returned from his first voyage he was feasted and made much of. Gonzalvez de Mendoza, the grand Cardinal of Spain, gave him a splendid banquet. Mendoza was a noble and princely man. He served Columbus as he would have served the king himself. He did not envy

Columbus his good fortune in discovering the New World. Not a bit of it. He was only too glad to do him honor.

But there were men there who did envy the great sailor, and history tells us that one of them said to Columbus: "If you had not discovered the New World, do you not think there are plenty of men in Spain who could have done it?" It was the same as if he had said: "It was nothing to discover the New World. It was easy enough just to sail West until you came to it. You are making a great fuss about nothing."

Columbus did not reply to this in words. But he took an egg and asked this man to make it stand up on one end. The man tried but could not make it stand up. Then another tried, and another, till all had tried, and none could do it.

Then Columbus took the egg and struck one end lightly upon the table, so as to break it a little and left it standing. Not a word was said. But they all knew what he meant—that it is easy to do a thing after you know how it is done. And now that he had shown the way to the New World, it was easy enough for other men to follow.



WOMAN'S BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

It is, perhaps, needless to state that the Woman's Building, constructed for the display of woman's work and the revelation of woman's progress, was designed by a woman, a graduate of the Architectural School of Technology, in Boston, Miss Sophia G. Hayden. The prize Miss Hayden received for the design and its execution was \$1000. It has been given a beautiful site in the northwestern part of the park, near Horticultural Hall and the Illinois State Building, while not far from the Wooded Island, it faces the Lagoon from which it stands back 100 feet, approached by a grand landing, staircases and terrace.

The greatest length of the building is 400 feet, its greatest width about 200 feet. Its architecture is that of the Italian renaissance. This handsome building not only in its contents but in itself most fittingly represents the achievement of the womanhood of our age and country.

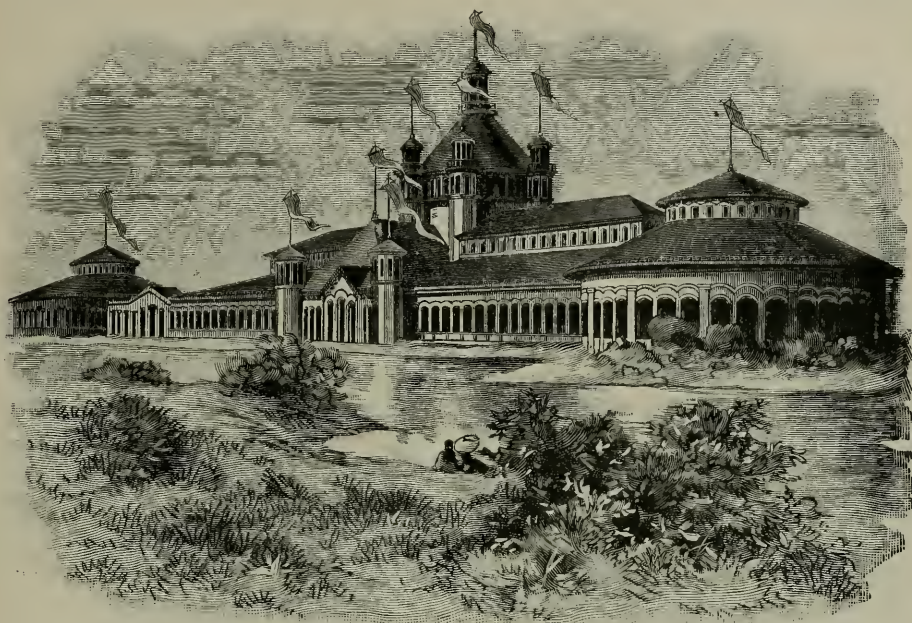
We have spoken of the Electrical Building as the Nineteenth Century typified. This building and its contents may fitly be called the manifestation of the Nineteenth Century Woman!

7TH Mo.

JULY

31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	DAY	WEEK	DAY	NOON, WASHINGTON M. TIME	H. M. S.	SUN RIS	H. M.	SUN SETS	H. M.	MOON RIS	H. M.	MOON PHASE
182	1	Sa				12 3 41		4 35	7 32		9 42			
183	2	S				12 3 52		4 36	7 31		10 11			
184	3	M				12 4 3		4 36	7 31		10 36			
185	4	Tu				12 4 14		4 37	7 31		10 59			
186	5	W				12 4 24		4 38	7 31		11 22			
187	6	Th				12 4 34		4 38	7 31		11 45			3 Q.
188	7	Fr				12 4 44		4 39	7 30		morn.			
189	8	Sa				12 4 53		4 39	7 30		0 11			
190	9	S				12 5 2		4 40	7 30		0 41			
191	10	M				12 5 10		4 41	7 30		1 13			
192	11	Tu				12 5 18		4 41	7 29		2 7			
193	12	W				12 5 26		4 42	7 29		3 7			
194	13	Th				12 5 33		4 42	7 28		sets			N.
195	14	Fr				12 5 39		4 43	7 28		8 54			
196	15	Sa				12 5 45		4 44	7 27		9 27			
197	16	S				12 5 51		4 45	7 27		9 54			
198	17	M				12 5 56		4 45	7 26		10 17			
199	18	Tu				12 6 0		4 46	7 26		10 39			
200	19	W				12 6 4		4 47	7 25		10 59			
201	20	Th				12 6 7		4 48	7 24		11 21			1 Q.
202	21	Fr				12 6 10		4 49	7 23		11 46			
203	22	Sa				12 6 12		4 50	7 23		morn.			
204	23	S				12 6 14		4 51	7 22		0 14			
205	24	M				12 6 15		4 52	7 21		0 48			
206	25	Tu				12 6 15		4 53	7 20		1 29			
207	26	W				12 6 15		4 54	7 19		2 18			
208	27	Th				12 6 14		4 54	7 18		3 13			
209	28	Fr				12 6 16		4 55	7 17		rises			F.
210	29	Sa				12 6 11		4 56	7 16		8 14			
211	30	S				12 6 8		4 57	7 15		8 41			
212	31	M				12 6 5		4 58	7 14		9 5			



THE FISHERIES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

8TH MO. **AUGUST** 31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	WEEK	NOON.	WASHINTON	SUN	SETS	MOON	MOON
		DAY	DAY	M. TIME	RISES	RISES		RISES	PHASE
213	1	Tu		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
214	2	W		12 6 1	4 53	7 13	9 25		
215	3	Th		12 5 57	4 59	7 12	9 49		
216	4	Fr		12 5 52	5 0	7 11	10 13		
217	5	Sa		12 5 47	5 1	7 10	10 41		3 Q.
				12 5 40	5 2	7 9	11 15		
218	6	S		12 5 34	5 3	7 8	11 57		
219	7	M		12 5 27	5 4	7 7	morn.		
220	8	Tu		12 5 19	5 5	7 6	0 52		
221	9	W		12 5 10	5 6	7 5	1 58		
222	10	Th		12 5 1	5 7	7 3	3 10		
223	11	Fr		12 4 52	5 8	7 2	sets		N.
224	12	Sa		12 4 42	5 9	7 0	7 53		
225	13	S		12 4 31	5 10	6 59	8 18		
226	14	M		12 4 20	5 11	6 58	8 40		
227	15	Tu		12 4 8	5 12	6 56	9 1		
228	16	W		12 3 55	5 13	6 55	9 23		
229	17	Th		12 3 43	5 14	6 53	9 46		
230	18	Fr		12 3 29	5 15	6 52	10 13		
231	19	Sa		12 3 15	5 16	6 51	10 45		1 Q.
232	20	S		12 3 1	5 17	6 49	11 24		
233	21	M		12 2 46	5 18	6 48	morn.		
234	22	Tu		12 2 31	5 19	6 46	0 10		
235	23	W		12 2 15	5 20	6 45	1 3		
236	24	Th		12 1 59	5 21	6 44	2 2		
237	25	Fr		12 1 42	5 22	6 42	3 9		
238	26	Sa		12 1 25	5 22	6 41	4 17		
239	27	S		12 1 8	5 23	6 39	rises		F.
240	28	M		12 0 50	5 24	6 38	7 32		
241	29	Tu		12 0 32	5 25	6 36	7 53		
242	30	W		12 0 14	5 26	6 35	8 17		
243	31	Th		11 50 56	5 27	6 33	8 44		

THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

On an island, banana like in form, to which the shape of its subdivisions is configured, stands the Fisheries Building. It is 1100 feet long and 200 feet wide. The general Fisheries Exhibit is in the central portion. At each end is a polygonal structure. One of these contains the extensive Angling Exhibit, while in the other is the Aquarium. The latter is one of the wonders of the Exposition. The great tank with its glass fronts, 575 feet in length, holds 140,000 gallons of water, wherein innumerable varieties of fishes are to be seen. About one-third of the Aquarium is devoted to the Marine Exhibit. Nothing equal to this Aquarium has ever been seen in any other exhibition.

This is, indeed, almost a piscatorial microcosm—at the very least a world's congress of fishes. Into this transparent home of the finny tribe, wise scientists, eager sportsmen and delighted throngs of boys and girls, gaze with equal enthusiasm.

The Fisheries Building is certainly one of the centres of attraction, and it may be remarked that its exterior, which is Spanish Romanesque, presents a pleasing contrast because of its special use to the other structures of the Exposition.

The Star-spangled banner

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the fight—
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming
And the rockets & glare—the bombs bursting in air
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there
O! say does that Star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

Co. that shone, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes.
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
As it fullfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
Tis the Star-spangled banner—O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
A home & a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution
No refuge could save the hireling & slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes & the war's desolation
Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—In God is our trust—
And the Star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

Washington,
Oct 21 — 40

T. A. Key

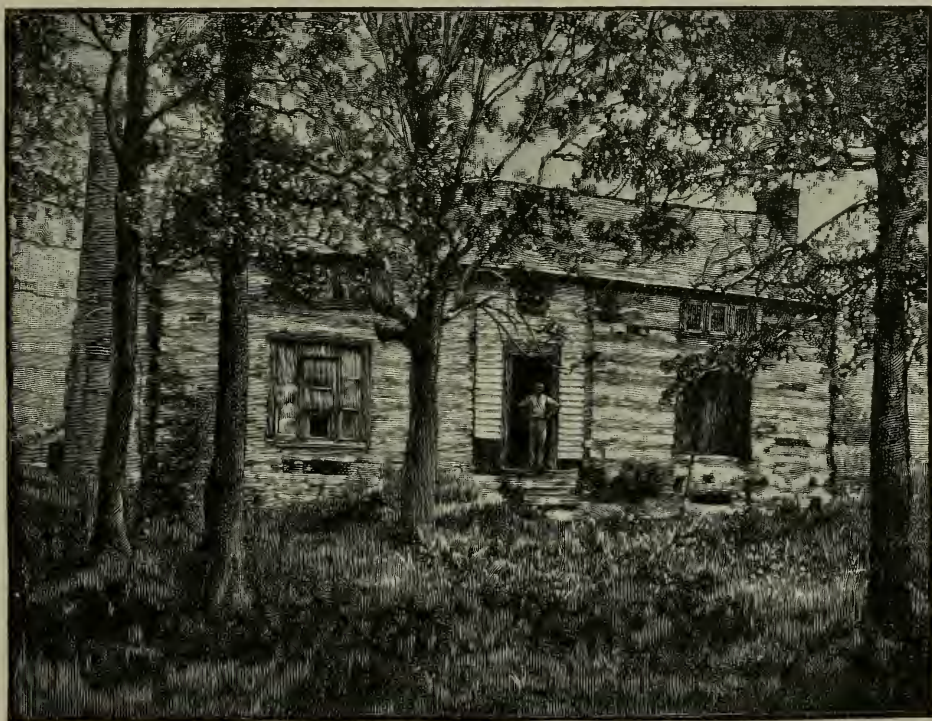
GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME.

Ten miles southwest of St. Louis, on the Jefferson Barracks and Rock Hill Road, on an eighty-acre tract of land, stood the historic old log cabin which General Grant erected with his own hands, with logs which he himself felled in the forest. This cabin, a picture of which we present herewith, has been removed from where it had stood since the fall of 1854, just after Grant's return from the Pacific coast. It

case leading to the upper story. An old-fashioned fireplace is in each of the lower rooms and each is lighted by two large windows.

UNCLE SAM.

Immediately after the war with England, in 1812, Elbert Anderson, of New York, then a contractor, visited Troy, where he purchased a quantity of provisions. The inspector of the articles at that place was Samuel Wilson. This



GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME, NEAR ST. LOUIS, MO.

was brought to Chicago and re-erected for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition. The land upon which this cabin was built was given to Mrs. Grant by her father, Frederick T. Dent, upon the occasion of her marriage to the General (then Lieutenant Grant), August 22, 1848. All of Grant's children, except the two eldest, were born in this house, in which he lived for many years in comparative poverty. The structure is fifty feet long and twenty feet wide and is divided by a hall in the centre, with a broad stair-

gentleman (universally known as "Uncle Sam") superintended in person a large number of workmen, who were employed in overhauling the provisions purchased by the contractor. The casks were marked "E. A.—U. S." Their inspection fell to the lot of a facetious fellow, who, on being asked the meaning of the mark, said he did not know, unless it meant, *Elbert Anderson* and *Uncle Sam*, alluding to *Uncle Sam Wilson*. The joke took and "Uncle Sam," was often rallied by them on the increasing extent of his possessions.



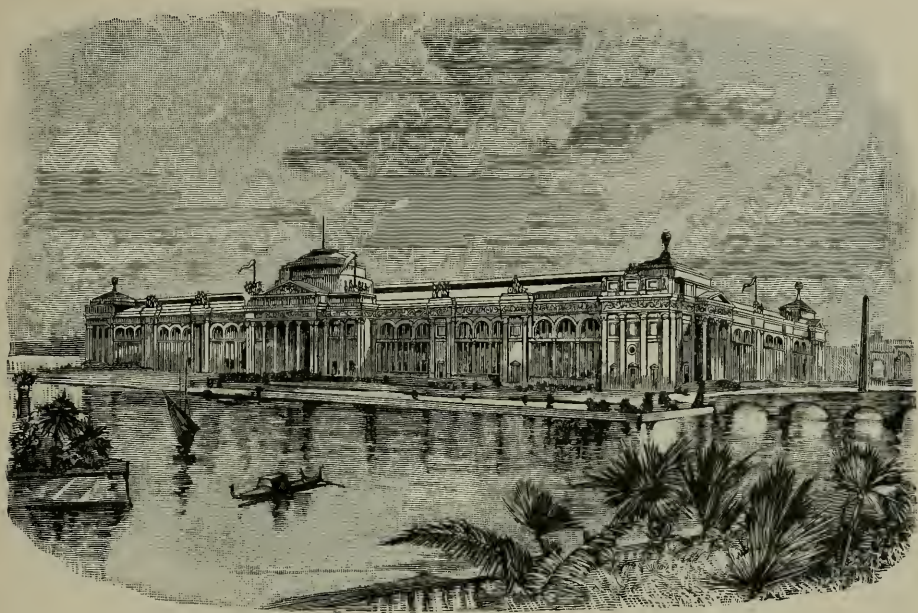
MANUFACTURES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The giant of the Exposition—indeed the Brobdingnagian of all expositions, for it is the largest structure ever reared for a World's Fair—is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, measuring 1688 feet by 788 feet and covering more than 31 acres. The main roof, which is of iron and glass, alone arches an area 385 by 1400 feet. A gallery which extends around all four sides of this great structure gives more than eight additional acres for exhibits. The view from this gallery is one never to be forgotten.

Although this building is so huge, the skill of the architect, George B. Post, of New York, has given it remarkable symmetry; and as an architectural triumph, as well as for its importance in other respects, it is worthy of the conspicuous place given it on the grounds, facing the Lake, eastward from which it is separated by lawns and promenades. To the north of it stands the United States Government Building; the Harbor and injutting Lagoon on the south; on the west the Electrical Building and the Lagoon.

9TH MO. SEPTEMBER				30 DAYS.				
YEAR	DAY	MONTH	WEEK	NOON. WASH'TON M. TIME	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON PHASE
244	1	Fr		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
245	2	Sa		11 59 37	5 28	6 32	9 16	
				11 59 18	5 29	6 30	9 56	
246	3	S		11 58 58	5 30	6 28	10 44	3 Q.
247	4	M		11 58 39	5 31	6 27	11 44	
248	5	Tu		11 58 19	5 32	6 25	morn.	
249	6	W		11 57 59	5 33	6 24	0 53	
250	7	Th		11 57 38	5 34	6 22	2 8	
251	8	Fr		11 57 18	5 35	6 20	3 22	
252	9	Sa		11 56 57	5 36	6 19	4 36	
253	10	S		11 56 37	5 36	6 17	sets	N.
254	11	M		11 56 16	5 37	6 16	7 2	
255	12	Tu		11 55 55	5 38	6 14	7 25	
256	13	W		11 55 34	5 39	6 12	7 47	
257	14	Th		11 55 13	5 40	6 11	8 12	
258	15	Fr		11 54 51	5 41	6 9	8 43	
259	16	Sa		11 54 30	5 42	6 8	9 18	
260	17	S		11 54 9	5 43	6 6	10 1	1 Q.
261	18	M		11 53 48	5 44	6 4	10 51	
262	19	Tu		11 53 20	5 45	6 2	11 48	
263	20	W		11 53 5	5 46	6 1	morn.	
264	21	Th		11 52 44	5 47	5 59	0 51	
265	22	Fr		11 52 23	5 48	5 57	1 59	
266	23	Sa		11 52 2	5 49	5 55	3 7	
267	24	S		11 51 42	5 50	5 54	4 15	
268	25	M		11 51 21	5 51	5 52	rises	F.
269	26	Tu		11 51 1	5 52	5 51	6 21	
270	27	W		11 50 41	5 53	5 49	6 47	
271	28	Th		11 50 21	5 54	5 47	7 16	
272	29	Fr		11 50 1	5 55	5 46	7 53	
273	30	Sa		11 49 42	5 56	5 44	8 40	



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

10TH MO. **OCTOBER** 31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	DAY	WEEK	DAY	NOON.		SUN	RISES	SETS	MOON	RISES	MOON	PHASE
						WASH'TON	M. TIME							
274	1			S		H. M. S.		H. M.		H. M.				
275	2			M		11 49 23		5 57		5 43			3 Q.	
276	3			Tu		11 49 5		5 53		5 41		10 43		
277	4			W		11 48 46		5 59		5 39		11 55		
278	5			Th		11 48 28		6 0		5 38		morn.		
278	5			Th		11 48 11		6 1		5 36		1 10		
279	6			Fr		11 47 53		6 2		5 35		2 22		
280	7			Sa		11 47 37		6 3		5 33		3 32		
281	8			S		11 47 20		6 4		5 31		4 38		
282	9			M		11 47 4		6 5		5 30		5 43	N.	
283	10			Tu		11 46 49		6 6		5 28		sets		
284	11			W		11 46 34		6 7		5 27		6 15		
285	12			Th		11 46 19		6 8		5 25		6 42		
286	13			Fr		11 46 5		6 9		5 23		7 15		
287	14			Sa		11 45 52		6 10		5 22		7 54		
288	15			S		11 45 39		6 11		5 20		8 42		
289	16			M		11 45 26		6 12		5 19		9 37		
290	17			Tu		11 45 14		6 13		5 17		10 36	1 Q.	
291	18			W		11 45 3		6 14		5 16		11 40		
292	19			Th		11 44 53		6 15		5 14		morn.		
293	20			Fr		11 44 43		6 17		5 13		0 46		
294	21			Sa		11 44 36		6 18		5 11		1 54		
295	22			S		11 44 25		6 19		5 10		3 3		
296	23			M		11 44 17		6 20		5 9		4 13		
297	24			Tu		11 44 10		6 21		5 8		5 25		
298	25			W		11 44 3		6 22		5 6		rises	F.	
299	26			Th		11 43 57		6 23		5 5		5 48		
300	27			Fr		11 43 52		6 24		5 4		6 33		
301	28			Sa		11 43 48		6 25		5 3		7 28		
302	29			S		11 43 45		6 26		5 1		8 33		
303	30			M		11 43 42		6 28		5 0		9 45		
304	31			Tu		11 43 40		6 29		4 58		11 0	3 Q.	

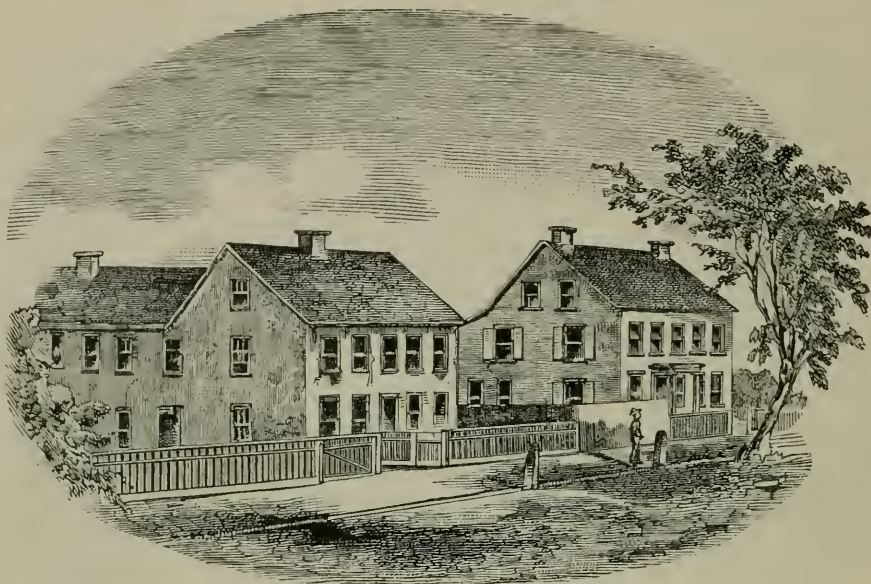
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Never before, at any World's Fair, was an edifice erected affording such facilities for purposes of exhibition and the promotion of the live stock and agricultural interests of a country as the Agricultural Building of the Columbian Exposition. It is an honor to both the Board of Directors and its architects, McKim, Meade & White, of New York, whose design is in the classic renaissance.

Being erected very near the lake shore, it is almost surrounded by the Lagoons leading from the lake to the park. From north to south it measures 500 feet, and from east to west 800 feet. In addition to this, the Dairy Building covers 1.7 acres and the Forestry Building 4.5 acres, making a total of more than 15 acres, the cost of all being \$1,000,000.

A very handsome and spacious building on the extreme south, known as Agricultural Assembly Hall, is chiefly devoted to live stock.

It is fitting that this Exposition, given in a land whose agricultural productions are so vast, and to be yet vaster, should be notable for such unequalled attention to these sources of national wealth.

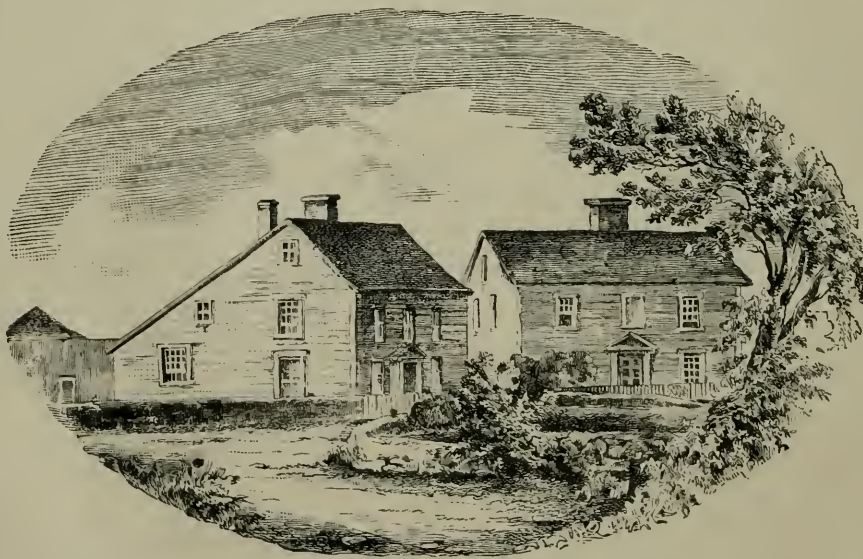


RESIDENCE OF ROGER SHERMAN
New Haven, Conn.

HISTORIC HOMES.

We present on this page the residences of
Roger Sherman and of John and John Quincy

Adams. In these homes lived the men who made
our country great. Such places should be sacred
shrines to every grateful American citizen.



THE BIRTH PLACES OF JOHN AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
At Quincy, Mass.

Autographs of the Presidents of the United States.

George Washington

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson

James Madison

James Monroe

J. Q. Adams

Andrew Jackson

Martin Van Buren

William Henry Harrison

Franklin Pierce

Samuel Polk

Zachary Taylor

Millard Fillmore

Franklin Pierce

James Buchanan

Abraham Lincoln

Andrew Johnson

Ulysses S. Grant

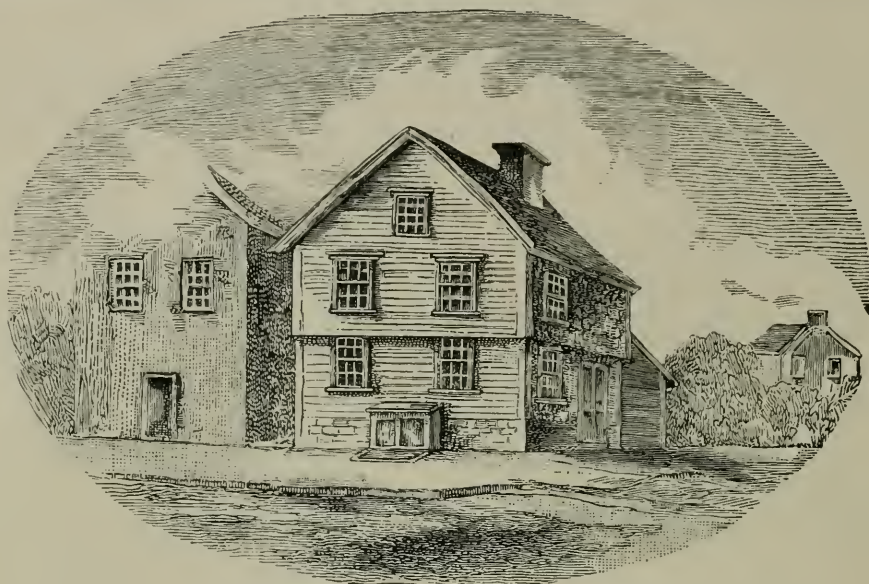
Rutherford B. Hayes

James Garfield

Chester A. Arthur

Grover Cleveland

Benjamin Harrison



THE HOUSE IN WHICH BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WAS BORN,
Milk Street House, Boston.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Among the names inseparably associated with the greatness of our country is that of Benjamin Franklin. That name as inevitably occurs to the mind among the marvels of a Columbian Exposition as in the halls of the Capitol at Washington, for this patriot not only helped lay the foundations of the political perpetuity and prosperity of the nation, but as well, more than any other man perhaps, by his scientific investigations, gave the impetus of practical progress.

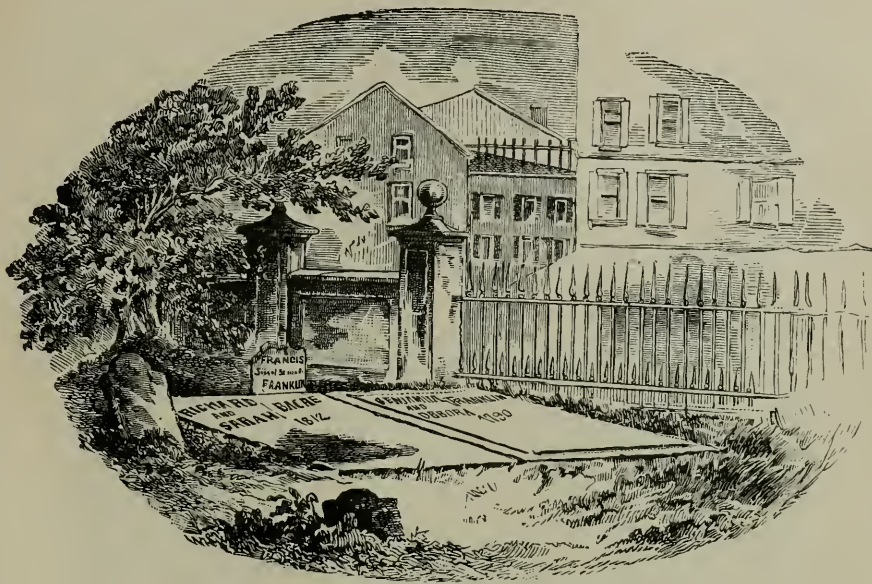
When sneeringly asked, in reference to the result of one of his electrical experiments, "Of what use is it?" Franklin answered, "Of what use is a Child? He may become a Man!"

It has become a Man! And the Electrical Giant may be seen in the might and brilliancy of his powers in the Electrical Building of the Exposition.

If the venerable patriot and scientist could return and gaze upon the wonders of that Electrical Exhibition, in the midst of which rises his colossal statue, no other visitor would view with such emotion and enthusiasm the marvels of that mysterious agent with whose revelation he had so much to do. But he could not forget that if we to-day see farther and accomplish more than he had ever dreamed possible,

11TH Mo. NOVEMBER 30 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	WEEK	DAY	NOON . . WASHINGTON M. TIME	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON PHASE
305	1	W			11 43 39	6 30	4 57	morn.	
306	2	Th			11 43 39	6 31	4 56	0 13	
307	3	Fr			11 43 40	6 32	4 55	1 22	
308	4	Sa			11 43 41	6 34	4 54	2 28	
309	5	S			11 43 44	6 35	4 53	3 34	
310	6	M			11 43 47	6 36	4 52	4 38	
311	7	Tu			11 43 51	6 37	4 51	5 42	
312	8	W			11 43 55	6 38	4 50	sets	N.
313	9	Th			11 44 1	6 40	4 49	5 14	
314	10	Fr			11 44 8	6 41	4 48	5 53	
315	11	Sa			11 44 15	6 42	4 47	6 37	
316	12	S			11 44 23	6 43	4 46	7 23	
317	13	M			11 44 32	6 44	4 45	8 25	
318	14	Tu			11 44 42	6 45	4 44	9 27	
319	15	W			11 44 52	6 46	4 43	10 31	
320	16	Th			11 45 4	6 47	4 42	11 37	1 Q
321	17	Fr			11 45 16	6 48	4 41	morn.	
322	18	Sa			11 45 29	6 49	4 41	0 43	
323	19	S			11 45 43	6 51	4 40	1 50	
324	20	M			11 45 58	6 52	4 40	2 59	
325	21	Tu			11 46 13	6 53	4 39	4 12	
326	22	W			11 46 29	6 54	4 38	5 30	
327	23	Th			11 46 47	6 55	4 38	6 50	F
328	24	Fr			11 47 4	6 57	4 37	rises	
329	25	Sa			11 47 23	6 58	4 37	6 16	
330	26	S			11 47 43	6 59	4 36	7 30	
331	27	M			11 48 3	7 0	4 36	8 46	
332	28	Tu			11 48 24	7 1	4 36	10 1	
333	29	W			11 48 45	7 2	4 35	11 14	
334	30	Th			11 49 6	7 3	4 35	morn.	8 Q



BURIAL PLACE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
S. E. Corner Fifth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

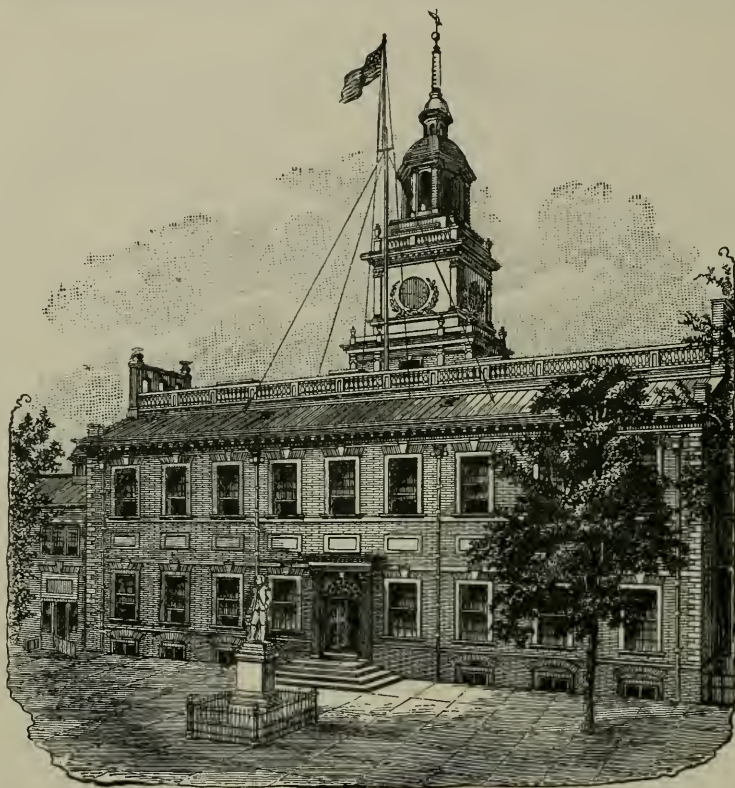
12TH MO. DECEMBER 31 DAYS.

YEAR	DAY	MONTH	DAY	WEEK	DAY	NOON. WASH'TON M. TIME	H. M. S.	SUN RISES	H. M. S.	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	H. M. S.	MOON PHASE
335	1	Fr				11 49 31	7 4	4 35	0 22				
336	2	Sa				11 49 54	7 5	4 35	1 27				
337	3	S				11 50 18	7 6	4 35	2 30				
338	4	M				11 50 43	7 7	4 34	3 33				
339	5	Tu				11 51 8	7 8	4 34	4 37				
340	6	W				11 51 34	7 9	4 34	5 40				
341	7	Th				11 52 1	7 10	4 34	6 42				
342	8	Fr				11 52 27	7 11	4 34	sets				N.
343	9	Sa				11 52 54	7 11	4 34	5 22				
344	10	M				11 53 22	7 12	4 34	6 17				
345	11	S				11 53 50	7 13	4 34	7 18				
346	12	Tu				11 54 18	7 14	4 34	8 22				
347	13	W				11 54 47	7 14	4 35	9 26				
348	14	Th				11 55 16	7 15	4 35	10 30				
349	15	Fr				11 55 45	7 15	4 36	11 35				1 Q.
350	16	Sa				11 56 14	7 16	4 36	morn.	6 58			
351	17	S				11 56 44	7 17	4 36	0 40				
352	18	M				11 57 13	7 17	4 37	1 48				
353	19	Tu				11 57 43	7 18	4 37	3 1				
354	20	W				11 58 13	7 18	4 38	4 19				
355	21	Th				11 58 43	7 19	4 38	5 39				
356	22	Fr				11 59 13	7 19	4 39	6 58				F.
357	23	Sa				11 59 43	7 20	4 39	rises				
358	24	S				12 0 13	7 20	4 40	6 20				
359	25	M				12 0 42	7 21	4 40	7 39				
360	26	Tu				12 1 12	7 21	4 41	8 57				
361	27	W				12 1 42	7 21	4 42	10 9				
362	28	Th				12 2 11	7 21	4 42	11 17				
363	29	Fr				12 2 40	7 22	4 43	morn.	3 Q.			
364	30	Sa				12 3 9	7 22	4 43	0 23				
365	31	S				12 3 38	7 22	4 44	1 27				

it is because we have "stood upon the shoulders of giants and entered into other men's labors," and that he was one of those giants—one of those men who labored for us and for all time.

Everything associated with the memory of such a man as Benjamin Franklin is of interest to every lover of his country—from the house in Milk Street, Boston, where he was born, to the grave in Christ Church burying-ground, at Fifth and Arch Streets, in the City of Philadelphia, where, side by side, with those of his wife, Deborah, his remains rest.

In the scientific world few were more distinguished for simplicity of character and practical common sense than Benjamin Franklin. A singular felicity of induction guided all his researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths. His important and brilliant discovery of the identity of lightning with the electric fluid may be said to have been the very beginning of the marvelous doings of our time. This great philosopher never deemed anything which concerned the interest or happiness of mankind unworthy of his attention, and rarely if ever bestowed his attention on any subject without obtaining permanently useful results.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

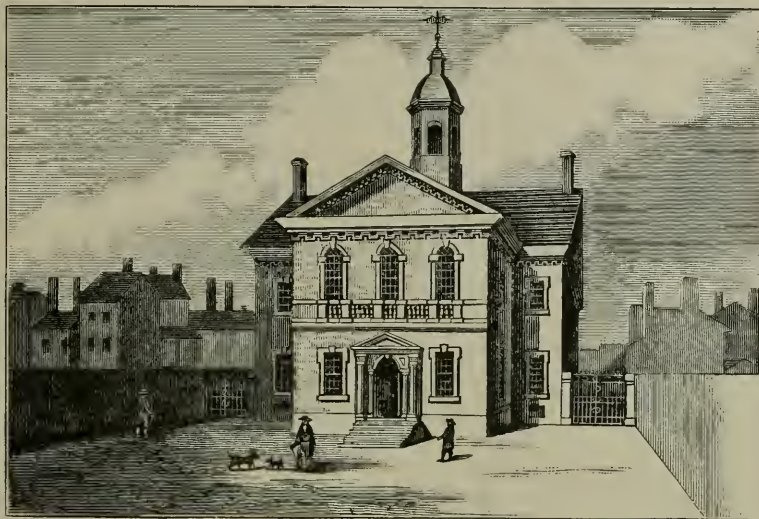
Little need be said of Independence Hall, for it is known wherever America herself is known, and its history is a familiar one to every school-boy. Commenced in 1729, and completed in 1735, the State House is most intimately associated in the American mind with the date 1776. In the east room of the main building (Independence Hall proper), the second Continental Congress met, and there, on the fourth of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and from the steps leading into Independence Square, then the State House Yard, it was read to the multitude assembled by the joyful pealing of the bell overhead—the same bell which now, cracked and useless, but with its grand, prophetic motto still intact, is on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition. In Congress Hall, in the second story, Washington delivered his farewell address.

Independence Hall is preserved as befits the glorious deed that was done in it. The furniture is the same as that used by Congress; portraits

of our country's heroes crowd the walls, and relics of our early history are everywhere. The building stands on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth, the entire square being known as "State House Row."

CARPENTERS' HALL.

This building deserves, more than any other, the proud title which has been given to it. An inscription on the walls testifies that here "Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired the Delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War;" the place where the first Continental Congress met, and where the famous "first prayer in Congress" was delivered by Parson Douché on the morning after the news of the bombardment of Boston had been received, and men knew that the war was indeed "inevitable." Here the first Provincial Assembly held its sittings, to be succeeded by the British troops, and afterwards by the first United States Bank, and still later



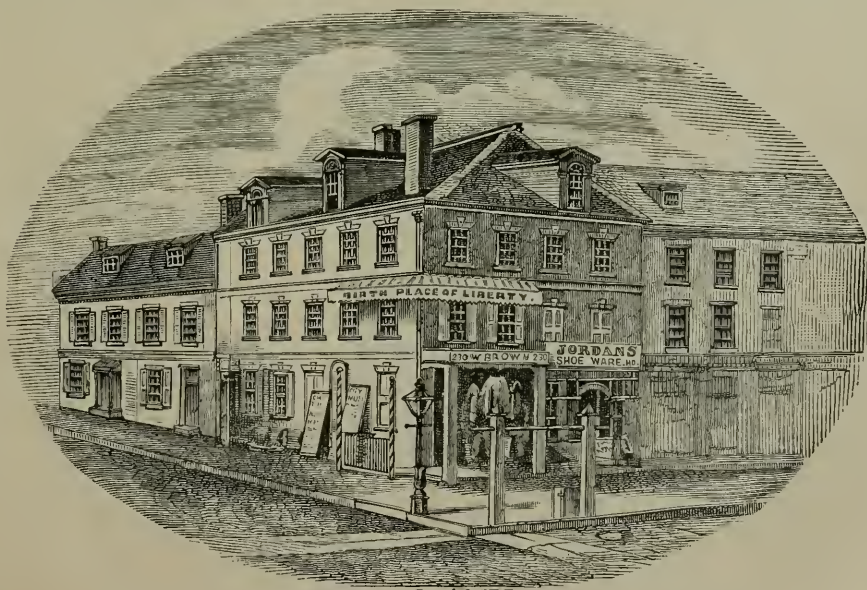
CARPENTERS' HALL THE CRADLE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

by the Bank of Pennsylvania. Fitted up now to represent, as nearly as might be, its appearance in Revolutionary days, it is kept by the Company of Carpenters as a sacred relic. The walls are hung with interesting mementos of the "times that tried men's souls," and the door is always open to

the patriotic visitor. Carpenters' Hall is located on Chestnut Street, below Fourth, Philadelphia.

HILTZHEIMER'S NEW HOUSE.

Still another memento connected with the Declaration of Independence is, or, rather, was,



*The house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence,
S. W. Corner Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia.*

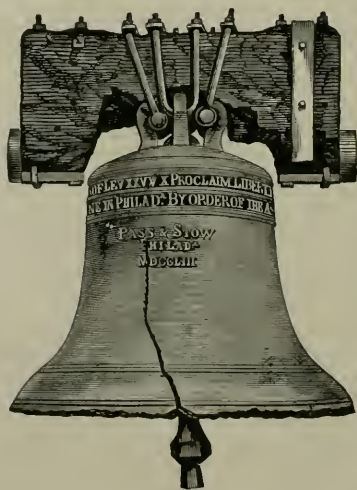
"Hiltzheimer's New House," once Jefferson's boarding-house, and the place where he wrote the immortal Declaration. It was a plain, three-story brick building, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets, Philadelphia. The site of this once famous structure is now occupied by the beautiful building of the Penn National Bank.

When we contemplate the magnificence of our Capitol at Washington to-day, and then carry back our recollections to these old-time places which we furnished to our Congresses and great men after the adoption of the Constitution, we cannot but be struck with "the changes of time and circumstances." In these modest quarters we once accommodated the collected wisdom of the nation—there these worthies then deemed themselves rich in ample room and elegance. Let the reader just look at a few of the pictures of this book, and that reader, if he be a thoughtful student and a wise observer, will be grateful that the lines have fallen unto him in pleasant places, and that he has such a goodly heritage. As for ourselves, it is with no unflinching trust that we lift the curtain of the morning of the future, and looking on our fair land, now reaching from ocean to ocean, rejoice greatly in the most glorious fulfillment of a nation's hope—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

This bell, ordered by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, was brought from London to Philadelphia in the ship "Matilda," and landed about the end of August, 1752. It was supposed to be of the best quality; but when hung, and being tried for the sound, "it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence." As it had to be recast, Pass & Stow, founders, of Philadelphia, undertook to do the work from the old materials. This was performed in a masterly and successful manner. The original bell cost £198. Pass & Stow, for recasting it, received £60, 13s, 5d. On the fourth of July, 1776, this bell was rung at the public reading of the Declaration, which took place in the State House yard on that day, and there were great rejoicings. John Adams, in writing to Samuel Chase on July 5th, said: "The bells rang all day, and almost all night."

The old "Liberty Bell" was a great attraction at the "Centennial" held in Philadelphia, in 1876, and was afterwards taken down and loaned to the City of New Orleans, in 1885, for exhibition at the World's Fair that was then being held in that city. It is now at the Columbian Exposition, and in November of this year it will be returned to Philadelphia and again hung in its venerated and accustomed place.



LIBERTY BELL, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

HOME Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1892.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	\$ 300,512 51
Real Estate	1,557,303 27
United States Stocks	1,678,875 00
Bank, Trust Co., and Railroad Stocks and Bonds	3,309,915 00
State and City Bonds	887,097 87
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	695,150 00
Loans on Stocks payable on demand	149,700 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents	538,232 58
Interest due and accrued on 1st July, 1892	39,445 29
	<hr/>
	\$9,156,231 52

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,172,337 00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims	745,973 56
Net Surplus	1,237,920 96
	<hr/>
	\$9,156,231 52

DIRECTORS:

Levi P. Morton,	Henry M. Taber,	John H. Washburn,	George C. White,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Daniel A. Heald,	John H. Inman,	Elbridge G. Snow,
William Sturgis,	David H. McAlpin,	Walter H. Lewis,	George H. Hartford,
John R. Ford,	Andrew C. Armstrong,	Francis H. Leggett,	Henry F. Noyes,
William H. Townsend,	Cornelius N. Bliss,	Benjamin Perkins,	Lucien C. Warner,
Oliver S. Carter,	Edmund F. Holbrook,	George W. Smith,	Warner Van Norden.

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WILLIAM L. BIGELOW,	} Secretaries.	JOHN H. WASHBURN,	} Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS B. GREENE,		ELBRIDGE G. SNOW,	

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HOME INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING AT CHICAGO.

DANIEL A. HEALD, President.

WILLIAM L. BICELOW,
THOMAS B. GREENE, } SECRETARIES.

JOHN H. WASHBURN,
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HENRY J. FERRIS,
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